SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. iption price of the Weekly Star is

practicable to cultivate it at three

cents a pound or less and possible to

sell it at five cents and leave a mar-

Texas can without exhausting her

was grown in all the Southern States

other less favored States. So in

Mexico, where land is fertile, cheap,

labor cheap, and a climate of almost

perpetual summer. They haven't

made much progress there yet in the

We discuss these things and theo-

MINOR MENTION.

list, and has been for years Coal is

one of the necessaries of life, which

should be as free from tax as water.

coal mining gives, or did give in

1890, employment to about 300,000

people. This includes the number

of workmen employed in the anthra-

alleged benefit from the revenue tax

on bituminous coal. The tax, even

with the reduction in the Wilson bill,

practically the United States Gov-

ernment is paying for the mining of

the operators. This is substantially

the people who buy it

for the operators cut the wages as

of the cheapest labor they can find,

benefitted by the tax, is that a rea-

son why the coal consumers, be the

number great or small, should be

taxed to keep up the wages of these

300,000 men? The people are not

taxed to keep up the wages of farm

hands or housebuilders, and thous-

ands upon thousands of other work-

men in this country, many of whom

have to buy coal and take part of

their wages to add to the wages of

the coal miner, on the assumption

that his wages are increased by the

tariff. This is not only an injustice

to other workmen but an arrant

Some of the Republican states-

men, among them J. B. Eaves, ex-

Congressman Ewart and Col. R. M.

Douglas are favoring their fellow

Republicans with their opinion as to

what course the Republicans should

pursue in the matter of the U.S. Sen-

atorship. They do not think that

Marion Butler should have the cheek

to demand the long term when there

are so many distinguished and able

Republican statesmen not only wil-

hankering for it, and when the Re

Marion will modestly cortent him

self with the short term, he has no

doubt that two years hence the Re-

taking it for granted that within

these two years Marion will be such

a good Republican that there will be

publicans (provided they

ling to accept a seat, but absolutely

Bituminous coal is on the protected

Have you received a bill for subscription to the WEEKLY STAR recently? If so, is it correct? If cor. | gin for profit. rect, why not pay it? Is there a man on earth who can print a newspaper | cotton area raise more cotton than for nothing, and pay the postage besides? Can a farmer give away his ten years ago, and she will continue corn, and cotton, and wheat, and the culture, for the very simple reachickens, and eggs, and keep out of son that she can grow it at a figure the poor-house? If so, let us have that other States can't reach, and he recipe. It will be valuable to us | sell it at a price that would bankrupt

COTTON CULTURE.

The prevailing low price of cotton has led to a good deal of discussion as to the effect it must have on the culture of the better kinds of cotton, cotton growing industry and what but Americans and Europeans are the planter must do if he expects to moving into that country, bringing continue in that industry. Some en- with them more progressive and bettertain the belief that the culture will ter methods, and it is but a question be abandoned in the northern section of time when that will be both a great of the cotton belt and remain per- producer and a manufacturer of manently only in the more southern cotton. section where the lands are richer and the yield greater. There are rize on them, and nature goes on some who don't believe this, but and finally settles them in accordance hink that cotton will continue to be with her immutable laws. one of the staple crops in the more Northern States of the cotton belt in which it is now grown, but that the growers must study better methods to produce cotton at a price which will enable them to sell it at five cents a pound and still make a reasonable profit,

This is very good in theory; every farmer should so study his business as to reduce the cost of production to the lowest notch, and at the same time increase the production to the highest notch, for unless this be done there will be very little made by reducing the cost of production when prices run so low.

But right here the cotton grower in the upper tier of States encounters a difficulty which puts him at a great disadvantage. While he is trying to master the art of producing what the tax means. It is not, it is cotton cheaply the cotton area of true, paid out of the Treasury, but Texas, and of Mexico is expanding and there they can grow cotton for dustries which use coal, and three cents a pound or less, while in the less fertile States where commercial fertilizers must be used it costs about six cents. The expansion of the area in Texas and Mexico with the usual or an increased crop in other of the cotton States best adapted to the the majority of it being imported culture will have a tendency to keep the price down while the planters in the Northern tier of States will be spending time, labor and money to bring their land up so that it will produce cotton enough to pay them for their labor, and when they have done that they will find that the land will pay better in almost anything else than in cotton at five cents a pound. As a steady farm crop we do not know of but one that is as mean or meaner than cotton and that is tobacco, for they are both soil robbers and give nothing back for what they take from it. It will do on rich bottom lands where the alluvium is so deep that it is practically inexhaustible, as in portions of Alabama, the Mississippi Delta, Texas and in some of the valleys of Mexico, where all they have to do is to plow deep to turn up fresh and vigorous soil, but in the uplands where the soil must be fed by manures and built up to a reasonable degree of productiveness it will cost more to make five cent cotton than the five cent cotton would be worth. Oranges might be grown in Maine at a dollar apiece, while in Florida they can be produced for a cent

apiece. The cultivation of any plant, as the manufacture of any article, publicans furnished the most votes. eventually drifts to that section and thus made it possible for either where it can be growr, or the article | a Pop. or a Rep. to secure it. Eaves manufactured, with the least effor | boldly declares that the Republicans and the least cost, and for this reason the culture of wheat has been abandoned as a market crop in most of the Eastern States and in some portions of the Western States because it can be grown with less effort and more cheaply in other States. We incline to the opinion that the time will come when there will be in again) would fall comparatively little cotton grown and elect him to the long North of Southern Georgia, save, per- term. The Colonel is probably haps, in the Sea Islands. It may be a good many years yet for movements of this kind are always slow,

northern cotton States in the past next year's hash. The only way he per dozen.

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NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY.

year than there ever was before, and | can be euchred out of it would be by there will be more grown next year a combination between the Republiand less cotton planted. As attencans and Democrats, and of course tion is turned to other things and the no Democrat could think of entering profits of cultivating them are real- into a combine with the Republicans tzed and appreciated attention will to elect anybody but a Democrat, be turned from cotton until it beand the Republicans are not going to comes a subordinate crop and finally propose a combine for that purpose. abandoned altogether. North Caro-But as there are several Republicans liana and the other Piedmont States anxious to serve their country and will become the growers of corn, draw a stipend of \$5,000 a year, with wheat, oats and the grasses; and perquisites, and who snap their horses, cattle, sheep and hogs will fingers at the compact made between feed on the hillsides and in the Butler and the fellows on the Revalleys. Instead of raising cotton publican side who put up the fusion to buy bread and meat, bread and job with him, there may be some fun meat will be raised and sold and the when the balloting for Senator becotton will be raised elsewhere. gins. These states will thus be doing their The Manchester Ship canal is said part in solving the cotton problem not to be a financial success for the by getting out of the cultivation and turning it over to those States which are better adapted to it, where it is

reason that it lacks facilities to accommodate trade, and therefore the expenses exceed the receipts. It would require more money than could be raised to give it the necessary facilities. Some of the opponents of the Nicaragua canal point to this as a frightful example, and a warning against the U.S. Government endorsing the bonds of the Nicaragua canal, or becoming financially connected with it. There is no more comparison between the two than there is between a wheelbarrow and a locomotive. The Manchester canal was constructed simply for the use of the trade that goes to and from Manchester, and to avoid breaking bulk at Liverpool and shipping from Liverpool to Manchester by rail. While open to the ships of the world it is practically a local canal, and cost nearly as much money as the Nicaragua Canal will, which will be a highway for the ships of the world between the countries of the two hemispheres. There is no comparison between the two, and no earthly reason for the assertion that because the Manchester canal is a financial failure that the Nicaragua Canal

A BIG BLAZE

ness will be.

Fire in Naval Stores Yards-Warehouses and Other Property Burned-The Loss Estimated at \$20,000-Very Little In-

The justification for taxing it is that The largest fire on its river front that Wilmington has seen in years occurred early yesterday morning, on the west side of the Cape Fear, nearly opposite Chesnut street dock, causing losses estimated at \$20,000, with, unfortunately, cite mines, who derive none of the very little insurance upon the property destroyed. Seven or eight thousand barrels rosin, crude turpentine, tar and pitch went up in flame and smoke, together with five large frame warehouses and is more than the operators pay the two or three hundred feet of wharves. The fire broke out in Mr. M. J miners for mining the coal, so that Heyer's naval stores yard and was discovered about 4 o'clock a. m., when the Fire Department was called out by an alarm from box No. 41. corner of Market the coal, and giving all the profits to and Water streets. The firemen with their apparatus turned out promptly at dock, where the Atlantic and Cape Fear fire-engines were placed on lighters, out of the pockets of the inwhich were towed by the steamer Canton, Capt. Edgar Williams, to the scene of the conflagration. The firemen, after they got to work, for household use. The worksoon had the fire under control, but in the meantime the flames had extended men are not benefitted by the tax, from Mr. Heyer's yard to the two large warehouses on the north belonging to low as they can, and avail themselves the Champion Compress and Warehouse Company, and these buildings were also destroyed. A large derrick belonging to the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company, lying at the wharves, caught from foreign countries or hired in on fire but was saved from destruction gangs after they get here. But even by a stream from the bose of the if it were true that the workmen were steamer Canton, which afterwards did good service in alding the firemen.

The flames spread to the naval stores yard of Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., adjoining Mr. Heyer's premises on the south, but were checked before they

made much headway.

The heaviest loss falls upon Mr Heyer. He had 7,000 barrels of rosin on his yard, of which only a few hundred barrels were saved, 178 barrels tar, 50 barrels tar oil, 500 barrels gum thus, and a quantity of salt, upon all of which there was no insurance. His warehouses and whart property were also uninsured. He estimates his loss at \$11,000 on naval stores, \$3,000 on buildings and \$1,000 on

The Champion Compress and Warehouse Co. estimated their loss at \$5,000, upon which there was insurance for \$2,000, with Dr. W. W. Harriss' agency —\$500 in the Lion, \$750 in the Continental, and \$750 in the National Fire In-Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co, had 200 barrels pitch burned and 100 barrels

insured. The damage to the Hercules, the Wrecking Company's derrick, is estimated at \$500; covered by insurance. The cause of the fire Is unknown. It is supposed, however, to have originated from the ignition of dross near a pitch kettle in Mr. Heyer's yard.

rosin damaged. Loss estimated at \$375;

KITCHEN MARKET.

Poultry and Hggs Scarce and in Demand With the approach of the Christmas' season the dealers in poultry are seeking to augment their stocks, but the supply scarcely meets the demand and prices in consequence rule high. Eggs are scarce and in demand at 25 cents per dozen in retailer hands grown fowls (live) 25 to 80c a piece, should not stand on ceremony, but (dressed) 75c per pair; turkeys (live) 10c go for everything in sight, while the per pound, (dressed) 121/2 to 15c; ducks Greensboro Col. using more diplo-(wild) 50c per pair. macy seductively suggests that If

The fish dealers have abundant supply of Sound oysters at 10c per quart, and New River oysters at 40 to 50c per halfgallon; blackfish, mullets and other varieties of salt water fish, at 10 to 15c per string.

In the meat markets the usual supply of fresh beef, pork and mutton was shown. Fresh pork from the country sold from carts at 5 to 6c per pound; sausage 191/c.

In the vegetable line there was little ments of this kind are always slow, and scarcely perceptible, but they and scarcely perceptible, but they move nevertheless.

It is going on now. There was more grain and meat raised in these more grain and meat raised in the grain that there was little besides cabbage at 5 to 10c per head; will be 50 cents, and two cents and the classification is all interesting and amusing reading turnips, two bunches for 5c; sweet potation and handicap features of this shoot to 50c per bushel. Northern appears of the classification is all interesting and amusing reading turnips, two bunches for 5c; sweet potation and handicap features of this shoot

FUSION LEGISLATURE.

Board of Directors Re-elected-Others Officers-A Dividend of 6 Per Cent.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the Navassa Guano Com-pany, of Wilmington, N. C., was held at their office in this city yesterday at 19 o'clock noon. The old Board of Directors, consisting of D. G. Worth, Geo. W. Kidder, Donald MacRae, Chas. E. Borden, of Wilmington, N. C.; John H. Fowler, P. P. Dunan and F. L. Grafflin of Baltimore, Md., were unanimously re-elected. After the reading and consideration of the reports of the various officers and the transaction of other routine business, the meeting adjourned until the second Thursday in Decem-

At a subsequent meeting held by the Board of Directors of the above company, the resignation of the positions of manager, secretary and treasurer, held by Mr. Donald MacRae, was tendered by him and accepted by the Board, after nanimous expression of regret on heir part. The Board then elected the llowing officers for the ensuing year President—D. G. Worth.

Vice President and General Manager Chas. E. Borden. Secretary and Treasurer-Wm. Executive and Finance Committee-G. Worth, Geo. W. Kidder, Chas. E.

A dividend of 6 per cent. was de-clared, payable after July 1st, to stockholders of record. After the transaction of the usual usiness the meeting adjourned.

The Judge Appoints.

The following letters in regard to the office of the Superior Court of Brunswick county, the Southport Leader says, will fully explain the situation there: AT CHAMBERS IN CARTHAGE, N. C., December 10.

It appearing to me that H. K. Ruarl who was elected on the 6th day of November, 1894, to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county, has failed to give bond and qualify as the law directs, I do therefore declare the said office vacant. JAS. D. MCIVER Judge Superior Court, 7th Jud. Dis. AT CHAMBERS IN CARTHAGE, N. C., December 10, 1894,

o Samuel P Tharp-Greeting:
Imposing special trust and confidence in your integrity and knowledge, I do hereby appoint you Clerk of the Superior Court of Brunswick county to fill the vacancy caused by the failure of H. K. Ruark to give bond and qualify as ately upon entering into bond with sufficient security as required by law. And I do hereby confer upon you all

the rights, privileges and powers useful and necessary to the just and proper discharge of the duties of said office. JAS. D. MCIVER,

Judge Superior Court 7th Jud. Dis. BEATS THE GOLD CURB.

sw Tomstoes and Common Salt Will Knock Out the Liquor Habit-That's

the Way They Do It in Missouri, "In Missouri we have a much more imple jag cure than your Northern bichloride of gold injections," said Col . E. Prentiss to a reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer. "It is simply one of nature's own remedies-merely a ripe tomato and salt. As to its efficacy, can refer to a dozen people of my own personal acquaintance. The cure is fast ecoming known all over the country and soon every man will be his own jag physician. I don't know wherein the curative properties of a ripe tomato and sprinkling of coarse salt lie, but they have been too thoroughly demonstrated to me to make me skeptical

One case in particular I know of linches my faith in the cure. In a little own in Southwestern Missouri there ives to day a man named Jack Morrissey, who was one of the worst sots ever had the misfortune to meet. Morissey owns a small farm, and in a patch of ground near his shanty raised enough garden truck to supply his table. To be truthful, Morrissey didn't raise any thing except hades, his wife and daugh ters doing all the work. The man had the jim jams fourteen times in one year, and when he didn't have them all his energles were bent on securing the stuff to bring them on, This Fall the crops were a failure on the Morrissey farm and with the exception of the garden vegetables there was absolutely nothing to eat about the place. Tomatoes, how-ever, were plentiful. After a week's tomato diet the family noticed that the head of the house had remained sober

our days out of seven. "Mrs. Morrissey was a woman of quick perception, and Jack was dosed with the garden product. When I saw him three weeks ago he was a changed man, and he wasn't posing as a horrible example in a tomato jag school either. He is attending strictly to business now and do-

What They Will Do.

The STAR has recently printed th views" of several prominent Republicans and Populists on the changes likely to be made by the next Legislature With one accord they say, in substance, that the present system of county government will be changed (which means will be adopted. In other words, the Legislature will do, as toreshadowed in the STAR some time since, whatever may be necessary to turn out the Demccratic office-holders and replace them with Republicans, of various hues, and their Populistic political bedfellows This has all been discounted by reflecting Democrats; and the hints of Rep .-Pop. leaders that a conservative policy will be pursued are not worth shucks.

A correspondent of the STAR writes from Mount Olive that the residence and store house of Dr. I. S. Faison at that place, were destroyed by fire about 1.30 a. m. last Thursday. As the family was about to leave for Raleigh, every-There was insurance on the houses for of Mr. Jas. Sprunt, British Vice Consul \$1,200. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Holiday Shoot.

The Eastern Dog and Game Protective Association will indulge in a holiday shoot, at their grounds, December 28th. The contestants will be classified as follows: Class A, to include those whose | Cay, one of the Bahamas. The captain percentages are rated below 50; class B, those from 50 to 74 inclusive; and sel is a total loss. The Orlando was a class C, those from 75 to 100 inclusive. To bring them as nearly as possible on a | the whaling trade. She was built in Newparity, class A will be allowed to shoot at 20 targets, class B at 15 targets, and class Cat 11 targets. The entrance fee

THE LATE W. T WALTERS.

on as to What It Will Do-Loge Barris Says It Will Change County Government-Amend the Election Law and City Charters-Disconsinue the

Appropriation for the State Guard, Writing to the Washington Post, under date of December 10th, Mr. J. C. L Harris, of Raleigh, a prominent Republican and a leader in the Fusion movement, gives an outline of the principal measures which, in his opinion, will be passed by the Fusion Legislature, which meets in January. He says: The first matter of business to which

Legislature will devote its attention

be the amendment of the election law. No challenging will be allowed on the day of election. There will be but one ballot box, and the names of the candidates voted for will all be on one candidates woted for will all be on one slip of paper. A new registration will be provided for before each election. The polls will be required to be kept open as long as there are registered persons present to vote. The registrars will not be allowed to refuse any applicant to register unless the applicant disqualifies himself by his own testimony, or there is other testimony to the effect; but nothing appreciate to the registrar other than ing appearing to the registrar other than the testimony of the applicant, he shall be registered. The canvassing boards will be deprived of judicial powers and made ministerial officers, and will be required to count the votes as they find them in the various precinct returns. "Bull-pens" will be prohibited, and the election required to be held in plain view of the voters, and watchers to be stationed near the registrar and pollholders will be authorized. It will be required that every poll-holder shall be an intelligent man who can read and write with clearness and facility.

CHANGE IN COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The present system of county government will be changed. As it now exists the justices of the peace are elected by the Legislature and the justices of the peace elect five commissioners for the several counties, and these latter officers levy the taxes, disburse the county money, elect the Board of Education for each county, and the school committees for each district, and control and manage the whole county affairs. The commissioners also appoint the registrars of voters and the poll holders for each election precinct. The election of the justices of the peace, the commissioners, the school committee, and the board of education will be restored to the people at the ballot box. The change from this system as effected by the Democrats on the first of January, 1877, was made because in the counties where the negroes were in the majority, ignorant and corrupt men were elected commissioners and they were extravagant and corrupt with the county money. They also accepted bonds from sheriffs, clerks, registers and other judiciary officers that were insolvent, and in this way many of the counties were rendered bankrupt.

To return to the old system absolutely would be in some measure to invite a return of the same misgovernment; therefore, it has been determined to authorize the Governor to appoint on the peti-tion of a certain number of tax-payers a board of audit and finance for each county, who shall be the same number of the commissioners and of opposite political faith, and that no order for the payment of money drawn by the commissioners on the county treasurer shall be valid until signed by a majority of the board of audit and finance. The Justices of the Peace will most probably be required to give bond in the sum of \$500 or \$1,000, conditioned for their good behavior and the faithful perform-ance of their duties. The criminal jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace will be considerably enlarged for the purpose of decreasing the expenses of the counties by reducing the prosecutions on the criminal dockets of the Superior Courts. The mode of payment of the twelve prosecuting attorneys will be changed from fees to salaries, and the convicted criminals will be made to pay these salaries by a tax fee in each case which will be collected as a part of the costs and paid to the State Treasurer to be set apart as a special fund for this purpose.

A military organization under the name of the State Guard has grown up under the Democrats, which is now costing the people about \$20,000 each year. This appropriation will be dis-

AMENDING CITY CHARTERS. In a number of cities and towns the Mayor is elected by the Board of Aldermen, and the wards have been gerrymandered so as to enable the majority, who are Democrats, to elect a minority of the aldermen. The charters of such cities and towns will be amended so as to enable the majority of the people to rule and elect the mayor.

The Populists and Republicans will continue their co-operation and make the same fight in 1896 as they did this year. They will hold the State by a much larger majority, if by their conduct they deserve to do so, than they polled this year.

Death of Mr. Louis F. S. Brown, Mr. Louis F. S. Brown died at o'clock vesterday morning at his home in this city after a lingering illness, and his funeral will take place this afternoon at half-past two o'clock from St. James' abolished), and that a new election law | church. The interment will be in Oak-

> Mr. Brown was 48 years of age. He was born in Wilmington, son of the late Thos. W. Brown, senior partner of the firm of Brown & Anderson, jewellers and watchmakers, who for many years before the war were in business on Market street. Up to the time of his death and for years previous the deceased had been with the house of Alex. Sprunt & Son, and was the principal accountant and confidential clerk of the firm, by whom he was held in the highest estimation, not only for his marked ability, but for his high charac-

ter and integrity. The flags of all the steamships at the were at half-mast yesterday in respect to the memory of the deceased.

RIVER AND MARINE.

The schooner Orlando from Port au Prince, bound to Wilmington, N. C., was wrecked on December 2nd, at Long and crew landed at Nassau, N. P. Vesbarque at one time and was engaged in buryport. Mass., in 1856, and owned by Wm. F. Green & Son, of Boston. The Orlando has been running to this port for the last ten or twelve years, engaged in the lumber trade.

- Register of Deeds Haar issued two marriage licenses the past week;

of His Kind Acts-A Beminis of His Dealings With One of Newbern's Young Men at the Close of

ED. JOURNAL-Notices of the death of the millionaire, benefactor, and Christian gentleman, William T. Walters, of Baltimore, are now filling columns in the newspapers of the country. His career was a remarkable one. and he leaves a rich inheritance of good deeds, not only to his family, but to the young men of this and all coming time, One little incident of his life, an act of kindness towards a citizen of Newbern came to my knowledge long years ago. and I feel that in giving it to the public now, I should be gratifying the recipient

the War.

were he living to know of it. A young man of limited means had embarked in business here some time in the fifties, he became a customer of Mr. Walters' and personally acquainted with him. The war found him indebted to Mr. Walters as well as to other mer-chants in the North. The young merchant was of course broken up by the war, and found himself at the termina tion of it bankrupt, with only a small piece of real estate and invincible will and energy left him from which to make support for an increasing family.

As soon as possible he re-embarked at his old stand and opened up with such stock as he could procure from merchants of this city on a few days "accommodation" and at once proceeded to make terms with his Northern credi tors, giving them a frank and candid statement of his condition and affairs. He was soon able to visit them in person

Mr. Walters was his largest if not only creditor in the city of Baltimore, and to him he hurried on reaching that

He told me that he could not describe his feelings when he was seated in the office with the man who had it in his power to put a stop to his enterprise at a word if he was so inclined. But he made his statement, told of his losses, of his start upon limited credit, of his desire to pay his debts, and his purpose to do so if ever able.

When through with his statement, Mr. Walters said: "Well, sir, what you owe us on old account you can just consider out of sight until you are entirely able to pay it. What goods you now want in our line you can have on the same terms we gave you, before the war." This was cheering news to my friend and he said to me he felt as if he had received a depress. He gave an order for what he needed and left the store. On his return to get his bill Mr. Walters again invited him into his private office, looked over the bill, asked if he had bought all that he needed and engaged in a pleasant strain of conversation. "Didn't you tell me you lost all of your

household furniture by the war?" said Mr. Walters. "Yes sir, we lost very nearly everything of that kind," was the reply. "Have you bought any to replace "No sir, I want to get on with as ittle as possible until we can do better.' Come with me, said Mr. Walters, let's go to a furniture store; you must have sough to make your family comforta-They went to the furniture store, and Mr. Walters insisted on his buying what-

ever he absolutely needed; when m riend would select a piece of furniture Mr. Walters would tell him to get better article, it was cheaper in the end and so forth, and when through with the ourchases Mr. Walters told the furniture ealer to send the bill to his office for payment. As they walked up the street he said to the Newbern customer: "Now this bill for the furniture, I don't want you to use a dollar out of your business to pay. Let that stand until you can, with perfect ease, spare the money

It is hardly necessary to add, that the old debt, the furniture bill, and many others, were duly paid, and that though he has passed over the sullen stream of death, nearly a quarter of a century in dvance of Mr. Walters, there were but few men who thought more gratefully of William T. Walters than did John E. D. T. CARRAWAY.

A POP. SENATOR'S OPINION.

Says the Fusionists Are Going to ."Save the State" by a New Election Law-Thinks Butler will be U. S. Senator

and Lusk is a Mighty Big Man, The Washington correspondent of the Raleigh News and Observer says:

State Senator Moody, of Haywood, N. C., who has been to New York, leaves here for his home to-day to put his affairs in shape preparatory to going to Raleigh on the first of January. He said, in answer to a question, "What are you going to do?" that the Fushionists were going to save the country.
"How?" I asked.

"By passing a new election law, pro viding more polling places, closing the polls at 3 o'clock, having the State to print all ballots, &c., &c. Senator Moody says that Butler is certain of the long term in the Senate, and there is as yes no certainty about which Republic will be his colleague. He is a friend, he says, of Ewart, Pritchard, Mott, Holto and Dockery, but will not be a partisan of either. He thinks Lusk is a might big man and would make an excellent Speaker. He told me that Lusk was worth \$300,000-had made it all himself

by trading and speculating. Mr. Moody says he hadn't thought much about the appropriation for the Normal School at Greensboro, the University and the A. & M. College until he began to get circulars showing that it was going to be a hot fight. Then he determined to go in. "It is a fight," aid he, "of the ecclesiastics on one side and the people on the other. I am for the schools and for the appropriation and shall fight for them to the bitter

Wild ducks, the Southport Leader says, are reported in great numbers in the marshes near that place, and especially around Smith's Island.

The farm lands of B. T. Trimmer, in the upper part of Brunswick county, were recently sold to parties from Pennsylvania, who propose to go into stock raising on them; sheep and cattle.

ORDER CHOSEN FRIENDS.

MT. OLIVE, N. C., Dec. 18. Mount Olive Council No. 84 Order Chosen Friends, was organized here to-Chosen Friends, was organized here today by H. Witcower, P. Q. C., with the
following officers: Joseph W. Kornegay,
Councilor; Julius D. Aaron, V. D.; Chas.
S. Boyette, Prelate; Joseph R. Hatch,
Sec.; John R. Smith, Treas.; John A.
Royal, Marshal: Stephen T. Herring,
Warden; C. A. Royal Guard; Wm. E.
Aaron, Sentry; Robert Kornegay, Chairman Board of Trustees, Dr. J. W. Kornegay, Medical Examiner. W.

— The next city election will be a is making every possible effort to recappolitical mess of enormous proportions. - The next city election will be a

Teaching Scho Is a Weary, Tedlous Lot.

Pupils Brain Tea hers of Nervous in Keeping Brain and Nerves Well Fed.

It is a fearful trade-this teaching

A horde of restless, growling boys and girls-no wonder every day slowly brings down the strength and nervous power of the hard-working school teacher.

"Tired as a school teacher" would expres the utter languor and collapse that so few escape before the long weeks are

Of all the work open to girls and women, school teaching seems to wear hardest on brain and nerves. Each day is not able to make up for the nervous expenditure of the day before, and so there comes the usual result of nerves hard worked but badly nourished; the frequent sick headace, loss of strength, no color in lips or cheeks, low spirits,

nervousness, and a distaste for work. What is needed is at once plain to every physician's eye. He says at a glance: "Your nerves want more food." Get some red corpuscles in your thin blood-the red corpuscles mean health. Paine's celery compound will cause fresh, ruddy blood to circulate through the veins, and will give an impetus to the weakened digestion. Thin people with depleted or impure blood, who are easily attacked by lung disease and chronic ailments, get strength and increase of solid, healthy flesh from Paine's celery compound. It gives vigor to weak mothers and makes growing children robust and hearty. Nervous women, not actually sick, but never really well, who are a burden to themselves, as well as to others. find just the help their system craves to restore them to sound health and a

happy frame of mind.

Healthy color, animation, clear eyes and a well filled-out frame, the signs of health that never fail, come from the reasonable use of Paine's celery compound. It is peculiarly advapted to correcting the depressing effect on the system of long hours of hard, trying work in the school room, behind the store counter, in the office, and wherever there is a constant stiain on the nervous and physical system

FAYETTEVILLE LETTER.

Marriage of Miss Sallie Clark and Mr. Joo. M. Cox-The Bonds of Newly Elected County Officers.

[Special Star Correspondence.] FAYFTTEVILLE December 15. Cupid with his late darts

Transfixes unsuspecting heartsand the results belong o the future. On Wednesday night last the residence of Mr. W. G. Clark, a popular and successful merchant of our towa, was the scene of an event which is always classified as a joyous one. The pretty and accom-plished and only coild of Mr. Clark, (Miss Sallie) was united in the holy bonds of marriage with Mr. Jno. M. Cox, a trusted and worthy employe of the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, than whom there is no man in the employ of the company who is more popular and who enjoys the confidence of the company in a greater

Your correspondent will take this occasion to say that his report on a recent date that the newly elected officers of Cumberland county had not given their respective bonds, was exactly true, the correction of one of the correspondents of the Messenger to the contrary notwithstanding. Only three of said officers have yet given bonds satisfactory to the commissioners, and while we do not doubt the fact that said bonds will due time be made satisfactory, we prefer not to be placed in the situation of having "perverted the fact," and hence we make this statement. The officers elected are all good, substantial farmers, and we have no prophecy to make as to the conduct of county affairs in the future, but as a reporter, we like to state facts, and do not like to have our statements contradicted, without proof of their falsity.

FROM WASHINGTON-

The Receivership of the First Mationa Bank of Wilmington-The Quarantine

Station for Wilmington. The annexed paragraphs from the Washington correspondence of the Charlotte Observer are of interest here:

Surgeon General Wyman has accepted the report of Dr. G. G. Thomas and his fellow-commissioners appointed to lo-cate the site of the national quarantine station at Southport. The site is the one approved by the State, one or two miles above Southport, in the Cape Fear river. Building plans are being made and Dr. Thomas, President of the State Board of Health, thinks that work on the station will begin in January. Dr. Wyman assures him that the station will be ready by the next quarantine season. Representative Alexander was at the Treasury to-day. He learned that the appointment of receiver of the First National Bank of Wilmington will be made by the Comptroller of the Currency next week. The leading candidates are Judge W. R. Allen, of Goldsboro, and Mr. A. G. Ricand, of Wilmington, the former favored by Senator Jarvis, Representatives Grady, Branch and Woodard and Mr. Josephus Daniels, the latter by Senator Ransom and Representative Alexander. The contest is regarded as close. As the Comptroller has beretofore preferred an outsider to a resident, Representative Alexander is not without hope of overcoming the objection on the ground that the office is merely to wind up matters nearly completed by Judge-elect Robinson, the present receiver. The salary will be re-

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS From the Jail at Houston, Halifax County, Virginia.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star LYNCHBURG, VA., December 15 .- A

special to the News from Houston, Hal-

ifax county, Va., says: All the prisoners broke joil here to-night and all escaped. Among the confined was Boswell Easley, convicted of one of tha most brutal convicted of one of the most brutal murders in the annals of crime, and sentenced to be hanged January 28d, He is five Teet five and three-fourth nches in height, black eyes, black and woolly hair, thick lips, large flat nose, with scar over the right eye. He is eighteen years and of heavy built. There were six other felons and a number of parties charged with minor offences in jail. The town is all excitement over the matter and Sheriff C. C. Carrington is making every possible effort to recap-

Duty That is Too Frequently Neglected -Some Very Useful Hints.

ABOUT CLEANING LAMPS.

Those who use oil for illuminating purposes, and so often with unsatisfactory results may profit by the following hints contributed by a lady to the Richmond Dispatch:

"Why do my lamps give a more brill-iant light than those in other houses?" she repeated. "Possibly because I take better care of them.

"Few women boil out their burners. This should be done at least once a week. I rub mine off first with paper, then place them all in a sauce-pan of boiling water and soap-suda. There they remain for thirty minutes, when they are rinsed off with clear hot water, laid to drain, and afterward carefully rubbed and pol-ished with a bit of old flannel. I find this the only way to prevent smoking or

"This is my systematic weekly washing schedule: As to the wicks, I fancy in most lamps they are not changed frequently enough. I put in a new one every week. The lamp is apt to smoke unless this is done. Then never cut your wick. Your eye for a curve may be excellent, but I'll warrant the arc of your flame will never be perfect if scissors have been called into play. When the wick is inserted simply burn the end off. The blaze will make its own pathway more artistically than you could do, and the after light will have no ragged edges. Every morning nip all the burned edges away with a flannel

"A vital point for the maintenance of a strong glow is the daily replenishing of the oik. Never let the wick strain for its sustenance. Without good 'nourishment wicks, like mortals, will emit a very feeble flame.

"Of course, my chimneys are polished every morning. They are 'soused' into a generous pan of hot water and soap-suds and polished off with chamois. "There is no denying" she concluded. that lamps require much attention, but they are grateful and respond in such a brilliant manner that one never begrudges the time spent on them."

- Greenville Reflector: We have always thought that Greenville was a gold mine, if properly worked, but had no idea that the shining metal itself was hid beneath the soil of our hustling little town. But it seems to be so. Mr. G. W. Hodges, of Hyde county, was sinking an artesian well on the premises of Mai. L. C. Latham, and when at a depth of 147 feet shining particles like gold came out with the earth and water. Mr. Hodges gathered up samples of the metal and will send them to an assayer or examination.

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